THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. IX., N°. 461. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1859. PRICE, TAELS 15 PER ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

SHIP "VANCOUVER."

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who may have recovered property of any kind whatsoever, from the wreck of the Ship *Vancouver*, to furnish full particulars of the same to the undersigned pending the adjustment of their Claims for Salvage.

The law will be strictly enforced against all who fail to comply with this requisition.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Consignees.

tf Shanghai, 20th May, 1859.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

In re MICHAEL DOYLE *deceased.*

NOTICE is hereby given to the next of kin and all other persons to produce any Wills or Codicils of the above person that may be in their possession, before Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at Shanghae, on *Wednesday, the 1st day of June*, 1859; or if none, that the next of kin do accept or refuse Letters of Administration; failing which, Letters of Administration will be granted to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul by the said Court.

FREDERICK HARVEY,
Vice-Consul.

British Consulate, Shanghae,
29th March, 1859. 28my

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

In re BENG TIACK *deceased.*

NOTICE is hereby given to the next of kin and all other persons to produce any Wills or Codicils of the above person that may be in their possession before Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at Shanghae, on *Wednesday, the 1st day of June*, 1859; or if none, that the next of kin do accept or refuse Letters of Administration; failing which, Letters of Administration will be granted to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul by the said Court.

FREDERICK HARVEY,
Vice-Consul.

British Consulate, Shanghai,
29th March, 1859. 28my

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. PEER MAHOMED CASSUMBHOY having retired from our firm, our business as *Merchants and Agents* in China from this date will be carried on under the style and firm of JAIRAZ FAZUL & Co.

CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY & Co.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1859.

MR. LADHA TAR MAHOMED is authorized to sign our firm per procuration.

JAIRAZ FAZUL & Co.
11jn Shanghai, 1st May, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day entered into Co-partnership as *Shipwrights*, under the style of REYNOLDS & COLLYER.

E. A. REYNOLDS.
C. S. COLLYER.
tf Shanghai, 2d May, 1859.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that the Co-partnership under which THOMAS SAMUEL RAWSON, WILLIAM WEMYSS KER, WILLIAM PATERSON, and HENRY MINCHIN SIMONS, have heretofore carried on business as *Merchants and Commission Agents* in Singapore, under the style of KER, RAWSON & Co., expires *on the 30th instant.*

Singapore, 4th April, 1859.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM WEMYSS KER, WILLIAM PATERSON, & HENRY MINCHIN SIMONS, will carry on business as *Merchants and Commission Agents*, from and after *the 1st May next*, as Co-partners, under the style of

PATERSON, SIMONS & Co.
tf Singapore, 4th April, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established a GENERAL AGENCY & COMMISSION BUSINESS at *Nagasaki* and *Decima* in *Japan*, under the style of FRIELINK & Co.

Mr. ADOLPH VOGLT is authorized to sign the firm.

W. G. FRIELINK.
20jy Nagasaki, 15th *April*, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. PERCIVAL LOWELL EVERETT, and Mr. ROBERT INGLIS FEARON are authorised to sign our Firm in *China* and in *Hongkong*.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf Shanghai, 30th March, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is appointed Agent at this Port to the UNDERWRITERS and MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES OF BREMEN.

EDWIN WADMAN.
tf Ningpo, 26th January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late GEORGE SMITH, and of Mr. BENJAMIN GOTT KINNEAR, in our firm, ceased on 31*st December*, 1857.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ANDREW ARCHIBALD RANKEN, in our firm, ceased on 31*st December*, 1858.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM BROUGHALL in Shanghai having terminated on the 31st ulto. I shall, for the future, carry on the Business of Public Silk Inspector in my own name.

J. F. CARTER.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has established himself at this Port as *General Commission Agent and Merchant*, under the style of TATHAM & Co.

THOMAS TATHAM.
tf Nagasaki, 1st May, 1859.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. KNOOP & Co. beg leave to intimate that they have commenced business as *Shipchandlers and General Merchants* in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. RICHARDS & Co.; and hope by strict attention to business to secure a share of the custom of Vessels coming to this Port, and also of the Foreign Community.

Mr. FRANZ KNOOP is authorized to sign for the Firm per procuration.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)
SHANHAE BRANCH.

THIS Branch is now open for *General Banking Business*. CURRENT ACCOUNTS can be opened, on which no Commission will be charged, or Interest allowed.

For SHROFFING, a charge of *50* Cents per Mille will be made.

INTEREST
will be allowed on *Fixed Deposit* accounts, subject to,—

Three Months Notice of Withdrawal, at 5 per Cent. per Annum.
Six do. " " " 6 "
Twelve do. " " " 7 "

The Branch *purchases Bills*, and *grants Drafts*, on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and the Agencies in BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, CEYLON, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG,—the *Rates* for which may be had on application.

RICHD. NEWBY,
Manager.
tf Shanghae, 18th September, 1858.

INSURANCES.

COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
BONUS YEAR.

SPECIAL attention is directed to the advantage of joining the Company *on or before 25th May* 1859, as the SECOND DIVISION OF PROFITS will take place at that date.

THE FUND TO BE DIVIDED will be the Profits which have arisen on the business of the Company since *25th May* 1854, when the last Division took place.

TO ENTITLE PARTIES TO PARTICIPATE IN THE DIVISION, proposals must be lodged at the Head Office, or at one of the Branch Offices or Agents at Home or Abroad, *on or before 25th May* 1859.

The COLONIAL was established in 1846, and its present Income is *Ninety-five Thousand Pounds Sterling per annum.*

Subscribed Capital—*One Million Sterling.*

Constituted by Act of Parliament.

Agencies in all the Colonies, where Premiums are received and Claims settled. 21my

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been duly authorized to act as AGENTS of the *Fire Insurance Company of Dresden.*

WM. PUSTAU & Co.
2jy Shanghai, 2d May, 1859.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1859

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees,
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

The Policies of the Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits*, *Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the proceeding Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
H. T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
T. H. THOMSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London 26th June, 1858

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th February, 1857.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ½ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

NO ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FRENCH BOOTS & SHOES!!

JUST received ex Overland Mail a fine assortment of French BOOTS and SHOES.

Also,

For sale at the store of the undersigned elegant CHANDELIERS of 3, 4, 6 and 8 burners; Hanging, Solar, Boat and Billiard-room LAMPS at reasonable prices.

H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 19th February, 1859.

FOR SALE EX "ANGLO SAXON."

FINE Pale Sherry.
do. Golden do. } in 3 doz. Cases.
Superior Old Port.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 4th February, 1859.

LEGRAND, FRERES & CIE.

BEG to announce that they are prepared to *offer* for sale a large well selected assortment of Watches, Alarm Time Pieces, Clock-movements, Stereoscopes, Perfumery and Fancy Goods, &c., &c., &c.

Also, Claret, Brandy, best Salad Oil, Preserves in Vinegar, and Sweet Liqueurs.

Photographic Portraits taken and set in Frames of different Styles, at moderate prices.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned offer for sale at moderate prices a large invoice of Europe Rope from 8 in. to 9 thread, Manilla Rope, Canvas, Repairing Canvas, Stockholm Tar and Pitch, Oakum, all kind of Paints (dry and ready made), Paint and Lamp Oils, Varnish, Lime Juice, Vinegar, and a variety of Articles for Ships use.

Also,

Fresh Cheese, Hams, Butter, and Salt Provisions; Pale and Brown Brandy; Port, Sherry, and a variety of Wines, &c., &c.

KNOOP & Co.
Corner of North Gate & Bridge Street.
tf Shanghai, 5th January, 1859.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

PORT, SHERRY, CLARET, &c.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.

Also,

TABLES shewing the value in Shanghai, of Bar Silver, Mexican Dollars, and Rupees, as compared with rates ruling in London, (of the last, twenty copies only, remain on hand).

Price of each Set, Tls. 2 per Copy.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing Cost of Tea laid down in England and America.—Compiled by P. LOUREIRO.

Price $3 Mex. each.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* office.
tf Shanghai, 23d September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy,
JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,
at
FOGG & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ;
and
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

FOR SALE.

CLARET (five qualities); Ermitage 1842; Champagne (two qualities); Sparkling St. Péray; Muscat de Frontignan; Malaga; Pale Brandy; Brown do.; and Kirschwasser, &c., &c.

Great assortment of sweet Liqueurs.

Best salad Oil.

All in 1 doz. Cases.

X. SALABELLE & CIE.
Tchang-fou, North Gate Street corner of Bridge Street.
tf Shanghai, August 6th, 1858.

BOOKS ON SALE.
AT H. FOGG & Co.

	price per copy.
WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ...	$7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ...	3.00
The same with map of China,	3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted,..	2.00
Do. " " Pocket,.....	1.00
Do. Middle Kingdom 2 vols. with a Map.	

tf Shanghai, 7th April 1858.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO LET.

THE Business Premises at present occupied by Messrs. THORNE, BROTHERS & Co., with servant's Offices attached, suitable for a Dwelling House. Apply to

WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION
COMPRISES EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AND MILITARY AMMUNITION.

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Percussion Caps, as originally invented by them, are particularly adapted for use in India, where the caps are often allowed to remain a long time on the nipples of rifles and fowling-pieces, the ignition being at all times safe and certain, whilst in humid weather the discharge is as instantaneous as with ordinary caps on the driest day. For testimonials as to their value for shooting in India,

See Col. Jacob's work on "Rifles & Projectiles."

PATENT WIRE CARTRIDGES

For killing game at long distances; also the Green Cartridges, made with the largest drop shot and mould shot, will be found very effective at large game, where the sportsman has not a rifle in the field.

Also, chemically prepared Cloth and Felt Gun-Waddings, to prevent the leading of guns. Cartridges Cases for breech-loading shot guns, and Ball Cartridges for Prince's and other breech-loading Rifles, Muskets, Pistols, &c.

ELEY BROTHERS,
Sole Contractors to the War Department.

For Waterproof Military Caps, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers, Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, &c.

Gray's Inn Road, London, (wholesale only).

Tae-hing. 泰興

KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,
Auctioneers, Storekeepers and Commission Agents.
CHURCH STREET NEAR PARK & FIVES COURT LANES.

A VARIETY of useful and fancy Articles of all kinds constantly on hand and for sale cheap.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

H. MULLER,
Chronometer, Watch & Clock Maker.

INVITES the attention of Shipmasters and others visiting this port, to the well assorted stock of Watches, Clocks and Chronometers he has for sale.

Chronometers will be carefully repaired and cleaned, also rated by Transit observation. Clocks wound by the year at a moderate charge. Prompt attention paid to the repairs of Watches and Clocks.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

CHEONG FAT,
From Canton.

LACQUERED-WARE, IVORY-WARE, EMBROIDERY, SILK PIECE GOODS, AND ALL KINDS OF CURIOSITIES.

FOR SALE.

Corner of Bridge Street and Park Lane.
16mr SHANGHAI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LOTTERY.

FOR SELF ACTING OCHESTRION, &c.
will take place
at Noon,
ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1st.

KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
28my Shanghai, 21st May, 1859.

PICTURE OF SHANGHAI,
BY T. F. BEDWELL.

THERE not being a sufficient number of Subscribers to defray the expense of having the above Picture lithographed, it is still to be seen at this Office, where Subscriptions will be received until farther notice.

Colored Lithograph Copies, Tls. 4 each—deliverable at home or here.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghai, 17th May, 1859.

"THE CHINA EXPRESS."

FOR China, Japan, Singapore, and all parts East of India, published bi-monthly, comprises a Summary of European and American Political, Commercial, and General News; Literature, Arts, and Sciences; Naval, Military, and Shipping Intelligence; and other subjects of interest. The *China Express* will be transmitted by Post *viâ* Marseilles, on the 10th and 26th of each month.

Terms of Subscription, including postage 7 Tls. per annum, payable in advance.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghai, 1st April, 1859.

NOTICE.

A POSTSCRIPT to the *North-China Herald* is published for transmission to Hongkong and Chinese ports by every favorable opportunity. It contains a *precis* of News, Daily quotations of Exchange and Opium, Arrivals, Clearances, and Departures of Vessels, from the date of the last previous publication until the latest hour.

PRICE 1 MEX: DOLLAR per month, payable Quarterly

To Hongkong Subscribers to the *Daily Shipping and Commercial News*, Free.

Subscriptions received at this Office and by Messrs. MCEWEN & Co., Hongkong.

tf Shanghai, 10th November, 1858.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
" Officers do. .... " 1.6.0 "
" General Wards, ... " 1.0.0 "

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

AMOY DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Directors of the above Company beg leave to intimate to Merchants, Shipowners, Masters of Vessels and the Public generally, that the Amoy Dock will be opened and ready to receive Ships *on or about the 1st May prozimo.*

The Dock is 300 feet long and 60 feet broad, built entirely of Granite, on a solid foundation, and capable at Spring Tides of taking in a Vessel drawing 17 feet.

The Company will always have on hand a large Stock of Masts, Spars, Planking, Copper, Yellow Metal, Bolts, &c., &c., and they will be able to supply all requisites for the repair of Ships on the most favorable terms.

An Experienced Manager has charge of the Works, and a full Staff of efficient Carpenters, Blacksmiths, &c., will always be kept up.

For the Directors,
THOS. D. BOYD,
Secretary.
13au Amoy, 22nd January, 1859.

H. FOGG & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

MCKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

SAEKEE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. FOGG & Co.

HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,

Lacquereдware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings &c., &c., &c.

AND,

Champagne and other Wines.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

MR. ALBERT L. FREEMAN is admitted a partner in our firm. The business will be conducted as heretofore under the style of

H. FOGG & Co.

tf Shanghai, 26th May, 1859.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned have just received ex *Formosa*, a fine assortment of new style Calcutta Hats, Puggery, and a few large and small size Kwakhus Mats.

H. FOGG & Co.

tf Shanghai, 28th May, 1859.

NEW OPENING OF THE CHINESE TRADE.

EAST INDIA & CHINA AGENCY,

Establish for 10 years in the city of London.

THE undersigned takes this means of informing those parties who have answered his advertisement by sending him indents for various descriptions of Manufactures, Mess Stores, and other European requisites, unaccompanied by remittances, that they cannot be attended to, until a Cash remittance for at least one half of the amount of their indents upon him has been received, after which, the goods will be shipped immediately, and the remaining cost of the purchases for them, will be drawn for by Bills at 60 days sight.

HENRY CASSIN,
Lloyd's Merchants Room,
26no Royal Exchange.

THE

North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1859

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain*.

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at SIX P.M.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday Evening at 7 o'clock

NOTICE.—SEAMEN'S CHURCH. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

LATEST DATES.

England,	April 11	Singapore,	May 14
Bombay,	May 1	Hongkong,	May 23
Calcutta,	—	New York,	Mar. 30
Galle,	May 6		

MAIL of 26th April from London *vid* Marseilles due in Hongkong, 8th.—Shanghai, 15th prox. Last year it was received on 12th, per *Aden*. In 1857 on 27th per *Lady Mary Wood*.

Latest dates in England from China,—

Hongkong, Feb. 15 / Shanghai, " 7 — Received per post *vid* Marseilles,.. Mar. 30 *vid* Southampton, April 4

Hongkong, Feb. 26 / Shanghai, " 20 — Received per Electric Telegraph *vid* Trieste, 10th April.

MARRIAGE.

March 30th, at St. Pancras Church, JAMES BOWMAN, Esq., of Shanghai, China, to ELIZABETH ANN ONTEN, of Surrey Lodge, Brixton-hill.

DEATHS.

On the morning of the 5th April, in London, of consumption, ELLEN EMELIA, the much loved Wife of Sir George Bonham, Bart.

Suddenly on the 14th April, on board the Barque *Countess of Seafield*, while on her passage from Shanghai to Swatow, JOHN DEIGHTON, Ship Carpenter.

On board the P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Aden*, near Penang, on the 22d of April last, Mr. WILLIAM COMSTOCK, Junr., of China.

On the 26th March, 1859, at her residence, Prospect House, Sandown, I: Wight, after a short illness, Mrs. A. PORTER, aged 73 years, (relict of the Rev. J. T. Porter), much beloved and deeply regretted by all who knew her.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,
taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

Ending 27th May, 1859.	*Ending 27th May.* 1858.
21,—*Max.* 67 *Min.* 62.....	*Max.* 71 *Min.* 59
22,— " 71 " 64.....	" 69 " 61
23,— " 72 " 65.....	" 65 " 58
24,— " 65 " 59.....	" 71 " 59
25,— " 65 " 61.....	" 73 " 60
26,— " 71 " 63.....	" 72 " 62
27,— " 70 " 64.....	" 69 " 61

To be continued weekly.

QUOTATIONS.
(Friday.)

EXCHANGE,.....No quotations.

OPIUM.

Malwa New.	Tls.	Old,	Tls.	*Patna* New,	Tls.	Old,	Tls.
May							
21—435 a 440..		455 a 460..		545 —		550 —	
23—440 —		455 a 460	n'l	550 —		555 a 560	
24—440 —		455 a 460	n'l	550 —		555 a 560	
25—440 —		450 a 455..		552 —		558 —	
26—440 —		450 a 455..		552 —		558 —	
27—440 —		460 —		560 —		560 —	n'l

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—May 28th, *Janus*, and *Kestrel*, (H. M. gun-boats), from Hongkong and Amoy.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Sigmund*, Mr. R. Hamilton. Per *Sampson*, for Yedo, H. Alcock, Esq., Consul General, Capt. H. Vyse, Vice-Consul. Messrs. Eusden, (Interpreter), John Macdonald, Lackland Fletcher, and Gowar; for Hakodate, C. P. Hodson, Esq., Mrs. Hodson & daughter, and Mr. Cowan; for Nagasaki, Dr. Myburgh, (Interpreter), and Mr. Adolphus A. Annesley. Per *Yangtsze*, Capt. Chape, Messrs. Craven Wilson, and Theirs. Per *Formosa*, Miss Fothergill, Mr. & Mrs. Caine, Messrs. Hughes, Gibson, Alabaster, Mongan, Rossier, and Goddard.

DEPARTED.—Per *Shanghai*, Mr. & Mrs. Man, Messrs. D. T. Robertson, E. H. Burgy, Hiram Fogg, and D. M. Williams, (Engineer, H. M. S. *Highflyer*.)

PASSENGERS per P. & O. Company's mail steamers, arrived and departed from Hongkong.

ARRIVED.—Per *Norna*, 20th May, for Hongkong, Lieuts. Wathers, Butler, Robinson, Messrs. Scott, R.N., Nicholls, Russell, Harris, Thompson. J. Kelton, Moreton, Greenwood, Burke, Munro, Goddard, Latham, Bangun, Fierald, Boyd, J. Bacinock, Cornate, and Baron de Chassiron. For Shanghai, Miss Fothergill.

DEPARTED.—Per *Gauges*, 23d May, for Southampton, Mr. & Mrs. McLeod, an 1 2 children, Mrs. Campbell, and 2 children, Capt. Brooks, and Mr. E. A. Rowe, Acting Paymaster; for Marseilles, Messrs. Jameson Elles, Gerard, G. Martin, Alexander Lapan, Bernardo Fauls, Narrin Manin and S. Brown; for Alexandria, Messrs. James Birbois, and J. Napier; for Singapore, Mr. A. Gavers.

EXPECTED.—To leave Southampton,—
April 20.
For Hongkong, Mr. & Mrs. Still, Rev. J. C. Armistead, Messrs. Plumer, and Carlisle.
For Shanghai, Mr. Myers.
May 4.
For Shanghai, Messrs. Batt, and Stretten.

THE *Shanghai* with the outward mail for Europe left in the morning of Friday the 27th, the mail having closed on the previous day just before the arrival of the mail from London 11th April by the *Yang-tsze*. The latter steamer leaves again at day-light of the 30th and affords an opportunity of replying to our advices, by the mail which will be dispatched from Hongkong on the 4th or 5th proximo.

THE next outward mail for Europe, &c., is appointed to leave here on Wednesday, the 15th proximo.

The London mail of 26th April is considered to be due in Hongkong on the 8th, and here on 15th proximo. Last year it arrived on the 12th per *Aden*, and in 1857 on the 27th per *Lady Mary Wood*.

THE *Queen of England*, from Liverpool with Coals, is reported to be on the South Bank at the entrance to the Yang-tsze Kiang. She was throwing coals overboard, to lighten, by the last accounts.

THE following appeared in our *Postscript* of 26th inst.:—

Reports of further successes of the Nanking Insurgents on the North Bank of the Yang-tsze have been received. It is said that Luh-hoh was taken by them on the 16th instant, and that General Foo, the Commander-in-Chief, with two officers of high rank were killed; that they have re-occupied Icheing and were advancing Northward towards Yangchau.

THE recent incursions of the Rebels, judging from the reports given us by northern men, have not extended south of the Great River, though they have reached further east-ward than at any former date. According to some reports two or three cities east of the Grand Canal are now in the possession of the Rebels, and it is supposed that their design is to reoccupy Chinkiang.

Among the wounded, in one of the recent engagements, is the commander-in-chief, Chang Kwoh-liang; at least, so it is reported.

H. M. S. *Sampson* which arrived here on the 23rd is on her way to Yedo with Mr. Alcock H. M.'s Consul General in Japan, and the Consular establishments for the open ports. Mr. Alcock is the bearer of the ratified Treaty and charged with the exchange of the Ratifications. We understand he is to take up his residence at Yedo, but with liberty to travel all over the Empire—a faculty which we infer he will put to excellent use. Long known in China he carries with him the goodwishes and the hopes of many, that his interesting and novel Mission will effectually open a new Empire to our commerce, and speedily place all our relations with that country on a secure basis of mutual respect and good will. That he will have many difficulties to contend with in the outset is only too certain, but the success which has so often attended him during his career in China is the best guarantee for the future. We understand Mr. Alcock is to stand in exactly the same position in reference to the Consular Establishment in Japan as the Chief Superintendent in China, having the supreme controul and direction of all our affairs in direct communication with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and although with the official title only of Consul General—which seems to have been suggested rather by motives of economy than political fitness,—we believe he goes with full power as Plenipotentiary and Commissioner under the great Seal. Large powers are obviously necessary for any one charged with the whole responsibility of such a post at this extremity of the East—and if not conferred in the most gracious way as regards the officer, it is still subject of congratulation that they have at least been given.

It is understood that Mr. Alcock has also been charged with the agreeable mission of delivering to Townsend Harris, Esq., Consul General for the United States in Japan and his Interpreter Mr. Heuskin, two gold Snuff boxes with the Queen's cypher in diamonds as a token of gratitude for the services so freely rendered to Lord Elgin when engaged in the negotiation of the Japanese Treaty last year. We are very glad to hear of this prompt and handsome recognition of Mr. Harris's good offices. It is above all things desirable that the two countries of kindred blood, speaking the same language and having by far the largest interests in Japan, should draw cordially together for the common interests and nothing could be better calculated to promote a cordial and friendly understanding between the representatives of the two countries than this graceful interchange of service and courtesies. It must be the more gratifying to Mr. Harris that Her Majesty's Government took previous steps at Washington to remove any obstacles to the acceptance of these testimonials by the officers for whom they are destined. And the result has been a permission from the Senate and President of the United States, to both the gentlemen, to receive the Queen's presents and retain them.

Mr. Alcock arrived in China in the autumn of 1844 as Consul to Foochow foo; he was accompanied from England by several juniors appointed by the foreign office to fill the Consulate offices at the five ports, under the Treaty of 1842. On his way up the Coast he took charge at Amoy for a few months, during which the Consulate was planned and the island of Koolung soo given up by the British to the Chinese authorities. He then proceeded to his post at Foochow, where neither officials or people knew much about us, as the active operations of the war had not extended to that port, and few foreigners had visited it. He must have met with much difficulty in making good our ground there, living all alone in the heart of a city, with the High authorities and people all sufficiently displeased to receive us, but after eighteen months residence he left our relations on a footing of perfect cordiality. Whilst there he had, single-handed and without a man of war, to wring an indemnity of 35,000 taels out of the authories for property belonging to foreigners sacked in the suburbs.

This visit of Mr. Alcock to Shanghai must be mutually pleasing, in a social point of view, to himself and the few remaining of those who formerly had the pleasure of his acquaintance here. It will also be gratifying to him to witness the growth of our "model settlement," as it is to us to trace its development and the security we enjoy, to his administration during nine years residence as British Consul. His energetic and decided policy with the Chinese authorities in the Tsing pu affair in 1848 when he blockaded eleven hundred junks loaded with Imperial tribute rice, until his just demands were complied with, no doubt effectually stopped the tendency to Cantonese practices manifesting themselves in the early stage of our establishment at this port. The organization of the Municipal Government and Police and the Custom House Foreign Inspectorate are the offspring of his mind. To the former we owe the improvement and order reigning in the settlement, and from the latter system we have derived much good fruit and more is ripening.

Mr. Alcock is one of those Officers which the East produces; we believe he has never failed in any great object he had in view, that his conduct has always been approved of, but that he has never, so far as the Government is concerned, been otherwise rewarded than by fair words and one increase of salary of £300 a year on his removal to Canton from Shanghai.

The *Sampson* will proceed on her voyage as soon as the weather clears up, and we wish them "God speed."

SINCE the above was in type, we learn that Mr. Alcock proceeded to Woosung yesterday, in H. M. Gun-boat *Lee*, and there presented to Mr. Harris—who has lately arrived from Japan in the U. S. S. *Mississippi*—the gold snuff box from Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain. The box is of chaste pattern and design and is ornamented on the top with Her Majesty's cypher set in brilliants on a blue enamelled ground.

The presentation took place on the Quarter Deck of the *Mississippi* in presence of all the Officers of the Frigate. Mr. Harris seemed much pleased at receiving this mark of Her Majesty's favor and the ceremony was witnessed with satisfaction by the gentlemen present.

Mr. Alcock was treated with every respect and the *Mississippi* manned yards and saluted him on his leaving the ship.

THE U. S. Frigate *Powhatan*, Captain Pearson, with the flag of Commodore Tatnell, arrived outside Woosung yesterday with His Excellency, Mr. Ward, Minister from the United States to Peking and Mr. S. W. Williams, Secretary. We are sorry to learn that the *Powhatan* is on shore on the South Bank, the *Mississippi* and *Toey-wan* are gone to her assistance.

The British, Canton river Steamer, *Toey-wan* is chartered by U. S. Government for the service of the U. S. Minister in the Peiho.

H. M. Surveying Steam vessel *Dove*, Lieut. C. J Bullock commanding, arrived on the 26th. She will proceed to join the *Actæon* on the Corean Coast.

H. M. Steam sloop *Fury*, 6, Commander Commerell, arrived on the 20th, and Gun-boats *Kestrel* and *Janus* (forties) to-day. They will join the squadron proceeding with the Ambassador to the North.

WE are informed that the Governor of Nagasaki has fixed upon a site for the foreign quarters. It extends from Desima to the present residence of Mr. K. Mackenzie taking in the space now occupied by Messrs. Dent & Co., Walsh & Co., the Government Godowns, and Megasaki. Mr. Donker Curtius approves of the selection, but it will take much time and labor to dyke it in and prepare it for occupation.

THE private Steamer *Yang-tsze*, Captain Dearborn, arrived on Thursday evening, the 26th, with a portion of the London mail of 11th April, and dates also from Bombay, 1st,—Galle, 6th,—Singapore, 14th,—Hongkong, 23d inst. The mail arrived in Hongkong per *Norna* on the 20st.

The names of passengers will be found in the usual place.

This mail brings news under the following heads:—

The ministers were beaten on the Reform Bill by a majority of 39, the numbers being for the second reading 291, against it 330. Parliament was to be dissolved. The *Globe* says—the prorogation will probably take place on the 16th and dissolution will immediately follow, the new writs being issued on the same day, as at the dissolution in 1857.

It was rumoured that England had pledged herself to guarantee Austria in the possession of Lombardy and Venice. The Austrian and Piedmontese troops were reported to be within 20 miles of each other. The frontier was said to be swarming with troops. France and England have urged the retirement of the forces three leagues from the frontiers. The apprehension of a war had greatly increased when the mail left. Mr. Hercules Robinson, the new Governor of Hongkong would leave England by the August mail.

It is proposed to separate the Australian Colonies from the East India and China Naval Station. A new Christian mission for Japan was being organized in New York. Sir John Lawrence had arrived in London. The Neapolitan exiles attract much sympathy from all classes in England. The *China Express* says—General Ignatieff, aide-de-camp-general to the Emperor of Russia, has been appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Court of Peking and left St. Petersburgh in the middle of March, to proceed overland to the seat of his mission.

BULLION.—Per *Ceylon*, from Southampton on 4th April,—

For Hongkong, ... £ 7,280
Shanghai, ... £15,705

Exchange.—E. I. Government Bills on Calcutta and Madras, 2s. 2d. On Bombay, 2s. 2¼d.
Bar Silver, 62¼d. per oz. Standard.
Mexican Dollars, 61½d. per oz.
Consols for account, 94¾ a 94¾.
Coin and Bullion in the Bank of England, in both Departments £18,950,478.
Rate of discount, 2½ per cent.
Silk—Steady. Taatlee 17s. 6d. a 22s. 6d., Taysaam 17s. 6d. a 19s. 3d., Thrown 20s. 6d. a 21s. 6d.
Tea—Firm. Common Congou, 1s. a 1¼s.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
(Since our last Report.)

ARRIVED.—From Shanghai at New York, March 16th, *Kate Hastings*, and 17th, *Eureka*; at Deal, March 30th, *Wellington*, and April 1st, *Amiens*; at Cape of Good Hope, Feby. 11th, *Akbar*, and 18th, *Nicholas 1st*; at Portsmouth, March 30th, *Florence*.

DEPARTED.—For Shanghai, from New York, and St. Vincent, March 20th, *White Cloud*, (str.); from London, 31st, *Chieftain*; and from Deal, April 10th, *Choice*.

PASSED ANJER.—From Shanghai, April 30th, *Polly*, for Liverpool.

SPOKEN.—*Canvas Back*, from Shanghai to New York, 46 days out. Lat. 30° S., Long. 37° E. *Rubens*, from Cardiff to Shanghai, March 6th, Lat. 8° N., Long. 22° W.

LOADING.—For Shanghai,—

At London, *Wynaud*, *Wellington*, *Assyrian*, and *Strathmore*.

At Liverpool, *Friar Tuck*, and *Laughing Water*.

FROM Hongkong we learn that the Expedition to Heang-shan started on the 10th to make a similar demonstration to those which have visited the country up several branches of the Canton river. It is from that neighbourhood that the compradors and servants employed by foreigners at Hongkong principally come, and where the mandarins exercised their authority in compelling them to quit foreign service a few months ago. A body of marines and several gun-boats formed part of the force. On their return to Hongkong it was believed, the hon'ble Mr. Bruce and Admiral Hope would leave immediately for this port.

The *Magicienne* brings Mr. Bruce. The *Chesapeake* is coming up but will probably not be ready for the Admiral who, in that case, will hoist his flag and come in the *Inflexible*. The *Assistance* brings 500 marines and some sappers. The *Fury* has field pieces and artillery Officers. The *Coromandel* will be at the disposal of the Ambassador in the Peiho, as a tender.

The body of the deceased Commissioner Yeh, was brought from Calcutta in the *Fiery Cross* to Hongkong, and conveyed to Canton by the Str. *Canton*. It appears to have been received without any ceremony, and to have caused no visible sensation among the people or officials.

Some details relating to the capture, trial and execution of Tantia Topee will be found in another column.

(From the China Express April, 11.)

Recent despatches have been received from Sachalin, (Sagalien) which state that the coast of that long island at the mouth of the Amoor had been surveyed. The depth of water and shelter afforded by its ports and bays are not considered very favourable, but on the other hand, some valuable coal-fields had been discovered at the surface. Experiments had been made with this coal on board the Imperial steamers on the coast, and gave perfect satisfaction. The first colony planted in this island by Russia was in 1850, when Petrofsk was founded by Capt. Kiewitsky at the spot where the expedition passed their first winter, and it formed the centre from which the numerous scientific journeys of discovery radiated. As the possession of this island is claimed by Japan, it was stipulated by the treaty of Jan. 26, 1855, between that power and Russia, that it should be neutral territory; but it would appear from the above that the stipulation is not carried out to the strict letter. The southern end of Sachalin, is only separated from the Japanese Island of Jezo by a narrow channel, known as the Straits of La Perouse, first discovered and sailed through by that unfortunate navigator. On the representations made by the ministerial department for the affairs of Siberia, the Emperor has just issued a decree renouncing the exclusive right of the Russian Government to the mineral treasures of Siberia, including the new provinces of the Amoor, and permitting anybody—convicted criminals excepted—to look for precious stones and minerals, and even work mines for their own private account and exclusive benefit.

Attorney-General Black has decided that United States consuls in Turkey have jurisdiction over American citizens in criminal cases only; also, that the functions of the consuls at each of the five ports in China, designated by treaty for the residence of citizens of the United States, are restricted to the port for which he is appointed; but that the jurisdiction of the United States commissioner extends to all the five ports.

Advices have been received at Washington, from Madrid, that the Spanish Government has determined to throw open the trade of importing Coolies into Cuba, and to stimulate it as much as possible. The object of this movement is a double one. It is intended to increase greatly the present production of sugar, by decreasing the cost of labour to its minimum point, and to lead eventually to the abolition of negro slavery in that island, so as to make its possession as undesirable to all the great powers as are Hayti and Jamaica now. It is calculated that 200,000 Chinese Coolies can be placed in Cuba in five years, at a cost of not over 150 dollars a head, and that the value of the slaves now there will be in a corresponding ratio.

Cardinal Wiseman, in a recent lecture on "The Infidelity of the Day," asserted that it was now made apparent that it was impossible to carry back Chinese history beyond the year 730, the time of the foundation of Rome.

THE ADMISSION OF SALT INTO CHINA.—Lord Stanley of Alderley, wished to learn whether any instructions had been sent to Lord Elgin to negotiate with the Chinese Government respecting the admission of British salt into that empire, and whether any communication had been received from him on the subject? Also whether any instructions had been given to the Hon. F. Bruce, her Majesty's ambassador at Pekin, directing him to press this matter upon the attention of the Chinese Government.—The Earl of Malmesbury said, Lord Elgin had received no instructions with respect to the admission of salt into China, because it was thought better to leave the matter entirely in his discretion. But when the tariff came home, her Majesty's Government found that no arrangement had been made with regard to salt, and that it still remained a contraband article. When Mr. Bruce went out, about a month ago, he was charged to exert himself, with a view to have it put upon another footing, and he (Lord Malmesbury) understood Mr. Bruce believed that to be practicable.

DAMAGED TEA.—Mr. Ayrton begged to ask the Secretary to the Treasury whether any measures had been taken by the commissioners of customs to prevent the sale of tea so damaged as to be unfit for consumption?—Sir S. Northcote said that the hon. gentleman had called attention on a subject which had caused some interest in the City, and which related to some damaged tea which had been imported in a vessel called the *Jubilee*, which was wrecked. The question arose, what duty was to be charged on the tea. The packages being saturated with water were much heavier than they would otherwise have been. The commissioners of customs had no authority to change the rate of duty, but it was not for them to charge duty on a pound of tea which was made heavier by a pound of water. The commissioners of customs allowed articles in this condition to be dried, so that the duty might be charged on the articles themselves, and not on the water with which they were saturated. Some of the tea in question had been allowed to be dried in bond and the duty charged, and the other cases were charged on the weight which would naturally belong to chests of tea that size. In cases in which the public health was not concerned that was a fair way of proceeding, for it was hard that the owner should not only suffer from the damage to his goods, but should have to pay additional duty. The question was whether this tea was in so bad a state that it ought not to have been sold, and whether it would be prejudicial to the public health. The commissioners of customs had no power to destroy damaged goods, but there was power in the Crown, by order in council, to prohibit the importation of such articles; and if the customs authorities thought they would be prejudicial to the public health, they might have taken steps by means of which the Crown would have had power to destroy them. The tea in this case had been examined, he believed, by Dr. Fitzwilliam, who stated that it was very bad stuff, but not deleterious to health. He (Sir S. Northcote) had called on the commissioners of customs to draw up a report on the whole question, so that some rule might be laid down with regard to articles unfit for consumption.

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The *Phantom* (barque) Mourant, of Jersey, from Sunderland to Shanghai with a cargo of coals, struck upon the Hartwell Reef, near the island of Bona Vista, on the night of Feb. 25th, and was lost, all hands landed. Part of the provisions of the ship, together with her boats, &c., were saved and sold.

The following letter has been received from St. Petersburg, dated March 2:—"The Russian Government is display ng great military, administrative, manufacturing, and agricultural activity in the districts ceded to it last year by the Chinese. It is intended to establish cotton manufactories in that country. *The raw cotton which arrives there* from Bokhara, Khiva, and Kachegar, costs only one-third the price paid at Moscow. Manufactured cloths would find a ready sale, at advantageous prices, in all the districts of Central Asia, and would expose English produce to a competition it could not easily resist. The central position of the town of Wiernie is excellent. All the roads which lead from Russia to Kachegar, and thence to India, on the one hand, and from China to Tachesamd and to Persia, meet at Wierniz. Chinese emigrants arrive in great numbers in Russia. A considerable number of Chinese families settle in the Steppes of Kirghiz, where they employ themselves in searching for gold. Others proceed to Nicolaiwsk, where they find employment as labourers; and others, in fine, traverse the country as pedlars. It is very probable that the railway intended to unite an arm of the river Amoor with the Bay of Castries will be speedily laid out. This road is to commence at the town of Sofsk, and finish at Aleksandrouk. The feverish activity which Russia displays on the frontiers of China and Central Asia assures me that before long the Russian will monopolise all the trade and political influence in that part of the world, and the decline of the British power in those distant regions will date from the appearance of the first steamer at Bokhara, Khiva, and the Pacific Ocean."—*March 26.*

The Interpreter of the British Embassy in China.—Mr William S. F. Mayers, recently appointed student interpreter to the British Embassy in China, was to sail from Boston, United States, on the 9th inst. The *Boston Journal* says:—Mr. Mayers has been in this country between five and six years, and during that time has been employed as a commercial clerk, and as a writer for the press. Though hardly out of his teens, he is remarkable for his intellectual attainments. He can write, and speak with ease, German, Italian, Spanish, and French; has a fair knowledge of Latin, Greek, Sanscrit, Persian, Danish, and Portuguese, and is an elegant writer of English. He has contributed several articles to the *Knickerbocker*, *Atlantic Monthly*, and other periodicals."

An Italian *savant*, after trying for six years to obtain a photograph of the moon of sufficient intensity to enable him to subject the picture to a powerful microscope, has at length succeeded in obtaining a picture, on which figures of naked animals are depicted, one species of which bore a great resemblance to human beings.

The *Lightning* sailed from Hongkong on the 21st March at 0.30 P.M., arrived in Singapore on the 26th March, being 5 days and 5½ hours on the passage; sailed from Singapore on the 27th March at 5 P.M. arrived in Pinang on the morning 29th at 8 A.M.; sailed from Pinang at 2 P.M. 29th, and anchored in Calcutta at 2.30 P.M., 3rd April, —*from Pinang* being four days and seven hours to the pilot, or five days and half an hour to Calcutta from Pinang.

Total—eleven days and six hours, under steam, from China to the pilot brig; and twelve days from Hongkong to Calcutta under steam, the fastest passage on record.—*Englishman*, April 5.

The well-known traveller in Japan, Herr von Siebold, who, ever since his return from the Far East, has been residing quietly at Bonn, on the Rhine, will leave that city in the beginning of April, having received a most flattering invitation to accompany the newly-appointed Dutch minister plenipotentiary to Japan. As this gentleman has resided seven years in Japan, and is consequently well acquainted with the language, as well as the manners and customs of that interesting country, of which so little is known in Europe, he will no doubt be a valuable acquisition to the Dutch embassy, and will moreover fill the appointment of one of the representatives or commissioners of the Netherlands East India Trading Company.—*China Telegraph*, March 16.

The project submitted by the French Government in reference to the right of search question merely proposes friendly visitation where there is good cause for suspicion that the vessel is a slaver. The United States Government do not object to this, but they will hold the visiting parties responsible for any misconduct or violation of their maritime rights.—*Times*, April 11.

At a meeting in Holmesville, Georgia, on the 9th ultn., a resolution had been adopted declaring that all laws of the Federal Government interfering the right of the Southern people to import slaves from Africa were unconstitutional and violative of the rights of the South, were null and void, and a disgrace to the statute-book.—*Ibid.*

(From the Hongkong Government Gazette, 30th April, 1859.)

No. 1.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The Honourable Frederick William Adolphus Bruce, C.B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China, is pleased to direct that the following Commission from Her Most Gracious Majesty The Queen be published for general information.

By Order,
W. de NORMANN,
First Attaché to Her Majesty's Legation in China.

Victoria, Hongkong, 30th April, 1859.

(Seal) Victoria R.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.,—To all and singular to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting! Whereas by a certain Act of Parliament, passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the 3d and 4th years of the Reign of His late Majesty King William IV., intituled "*An Act to regulate the Trade to China and India*," it was amongst other things enacted, that it should and might be lawful for Us, by any Commission or Commissions, or Warrant or Warrants, under Our Royal Sign Manual, to appoint not exceeding three of Our Subjects to be Superintendents of the Trade of Our Subjects to and from the Dominions of the Emperor of China, for the purpose of protecting and promoting such Trade; and whereas by a certain other Act of Parliament passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the 6th and 7th years of Our Reign, intituled "*An Act for the better government of Her Majesty's Subjects resorting to China*," it is amongst other things enacted, that it shall be lawful for Us by any Commission or Warrant, under Our Royal Sign Manual, to make such provision as to Us may seem fit for the temporary exercise of the duties of Chief Superintendent of the Trade of Our Subjects to and from China in the event of a vacancy occurring in that Office by Death, Resignation, or otherwise; and it shall be lawful for Us by any Commission or Warrant, vested, in and by the recited Acts, We, on the 24th day of December 1853, by a Warrant under Our Sign Manual of that Date, did appoint John Bowring, Esquire, now Sir John Bowring, to be Chief Superintendent of the Trade of Our Subjects to and from the Dominions of the Emperor of China, and did make such provision, as to Us seemed fit, for the temporary exercise of the duties of the said Chief Superintendent in the event of a vacancy occurring in that Office by the Death or Resignation of the said John Bowring, Esquire, now Sir John Bowring, or otherwise: Now know ye that We have revoked and do hereby revoke the said recited Warrant of the 24th day of December 1853; and We, in further pursuance and execution of the powers and authorities in us vested by the said recited Acts of Parliament, or otherwise, do by this Our Commission or Warrant, under Our Royal Sign Manual, constitute and appoint Our trusty and well beloved the Honourable Frederick William Adolphus Bruce, Companion of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, Our Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of China, to be Chief Superintendent of the Trade of Our Subjects to and from the Dominions of the Emperor of China, for the purpose of protecting and promoting such Trade; and We do hereby strictly charge and require the said Honourable Frederick William Adolphus Bruce, in the execution of this Our Commission, to conform to and observe all such Rules and Regulations as are or shall hereafter given to him for his guidance, under Our Royal Sign Manual, or in such instructions as shall from time to time be given to him in our Privy Council, or by Us through one of Our principal Secretaries of State; and We do, in pursuance and exercise of the powers aforesaid, further direct and appoint that in the event of a vacancy occurring in the office of Chief Superintendent as aforesaid by the death or resignation of him, the said Honorable Frederick William Adolphus Bruce, or otherwise, the Person who shall be acting as our *Chargé d'affaires* in China shall in such case assume and hold the office of Chief Superintendent, and exercise all the Powers and Duties thereof, until such time as any Person appointed by Us to hold the said office in the place of the said Honourable Frederick William Adolphus Bruce shall arrive in China; and we do further direct that this Our Commission shall take effect from and after the arrival of him, the said Honourable Frederick William Adolphus Bruce, in China, and not before.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, the 1st day of March 1859, in the 22d year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,
MALMESBURY.

Abstract of a communication, upon the modern form of "Taoist Mythology," furnished by the Rev. J. Edkins, and read at a meeting of the "North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society," on the 17th May, 1859.

At the head of this mythology is a trinity of persons, who preside over the intellectual universe, the physical being governed by divinities of a lower grade. The title of the first individual, in this triad, is "The honoured one of heaven, first in time." He is said to have created the three worlds and to have brought into existence the celestial beings in a continuing manifestation. The second person is called, "The honoured one of heaven who is valued and powerful." The collection of sacred books is ascribed to him. He is very wise and benevolent, and occupies the pole of the higher world. "Kaou-keun," the historical founder of the Taoist system, is the third person in the triad. He is said to instruct mankind in early age and country. Under various assumed names, he has appeared as the teacher of emperors and kings, the reformer of successive generations, and is called, "The most eminent aged ruler," and, "The honoured one of heaven, who inculcates reason and virtue." He resides in the "Very pure heaven."

Subordinated to this supreme triad are various divinities, of whom the highest is denominated the "Great jade stone emperor." He is the governor of the physical universe, and resides in the pure jade stone palace, in the Tsi-wei constellation.

There is a ruler of earth, corresponding to Yuh-hwang-shang-ti, the ruler of heaven. This person is called Heu-tsi, and is styled "Spirit of Imperial earth, and ruler of the soil." He dwells in a palace made of the seven precious stones.

Next to these occur a series of star gods, astrology forming a principal element in the development of Taoist polytheism. The divinity "Tien-wang-tu-ti" resides in the present pole star. He is said to rule over the North and South poles,—to regulate the affairs of heaven, earth, and man,—to preside over war and peace, and the revolutions of the stars. His residence is at the pole of the Tsi-wei constellation.

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Given at Our Court at St. James's, the 1st day of March 1859, in the 22d year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,
MALMESBURY.

Abstract of a communication, upon the modern form of "Taoist Mythology," furnished by the Rev. J. Edkins, and read at a meeting of the "North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society," on the 17th May, 1859.

At the head of this mythology is a trinity of persons, who preside over the intellectual universe, the physical being governed by divinities of a lower grade. The title of the first individual, in this triad, is "The honoured one of heaven, first in time." He is said to have created the three worlds and to have brought into existence the celestial beings in a continuing manifestation. The second person is called, "The honoured one of heaven who is valued and powerful." The collection of sacred books is ascribed to him. He is very wise and benevolent, and occupies the pole of the higher world. "Kaou-keun," the historical founder of the Taoist system, is the third person in the triad. He is said to instruct mankind in early age and country. Under various assumed names, he has appeared as the teacher of emperors and kings, the reformer of successive generations, and is called, "The most eminent aged ruler," and, "The honoured one of heaven, who inculcates reason and virtue." He resides in the "Very pure heaven."

Subordinated to this supreme triad are various divinities, of whom the highest is denominated the "Great jade stone emperor." He is the governor of the physical universe, and resides in the pure jade stone palace, in the Tsi-wei constellation.

There is a ruler of earth, corresponding to Yuh-hwang-shang-ti, the ruler of heaven. This person is called Heu-tsi, and is styled "Spirit of Imperial earth, and ruler of the soil." He dwells in a palace made of the seven precious stones.

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Sir Jamsetjee Jeejebhoy, whose name was as familiar in India and China as household words, died on the 15th of April at his residence in the fort at Bombay. From the *Bombay Times* we extract the following notice of the venerated patriarch.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejebhoy was born in this island, of poor but respectable parents, on the 15th July, 1783, and had consequently reached the advanced age of seventy-six years. Left an orphan when he was yet a child, he was brought up in the family of his father-in-law, Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee, in partnership with whom his career in business began. He seems to have made five successful voyages to China, before completing his twenty-fourth year, and to have afforded early promise of that enterprise and sagacity, for which he became so conspicuous in after life. It must have been at a period subsequently to these early voyages, that Sir Jamsetjee was made prisoner, by a French cruizer, and carried into Mauritius. Upon the capture of that island in 1810, he regained his liberty, and after visiting the Cape, sailed for Calcutta, where he stayed long enough to acquire some knowledge of Bengalee.

* * * * * *

It is impossible to form an estimate of the wealth that the family inherits. The Baronetcy, for the maintenance of which £250,000 was set aside in Sir Jamsetjee's lifetime, in accordance with a special Act of the Legislative Council, devolves upon his eldest son Mr. Cursetjee, who assumes, under the provisions of the entail, the title of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejebhoy the second. The venerable Baronet is survived by the partner of his early fortunes, as of his latter greatness. Lady Jamsetjee is now upwards of seventy, and occupies, for her many virtues, the same place in the consideration of her numerous friends, as her lamented husband held in public estimation.

Simple in his tastes and manners, and dignified in his address, the personal appearance of Sir Jamsetjee, in later years, was a picture of greatness in repose. He had done his work, and entered upon the sabbath of his life; a conception which the sculptor has expressed with much felicity, in the marble statue, subscribed for as a testimonial by all classes in the Island, and for which a resting place is now being prepared, in the Townhall of this city. The well known figure of the old man will be vividly recalled to memory, by every visitor of the Townhall who was familiar with it, in life.

To be a history of Sir Jamsetjee's benefactions, would be to write a book, and not the obituary notice of a journal. No man will ever know the extent of his charities. We know enough however to be in doubt, whether to wonder more at the princely fortune that sustained them, or the princely heart which bestowed them. Sir Jamsetjee would give as a matter of course for where other men were satisfied to subscribe, he seemed only intent to endow. The first notice we find of any public gift of magnitude bestowed by him, is recorded in the papers of 1822 and 1826, in each of which years, we find him releasing all the prisoners lying for debt in the Bombay jail, under the decrees of the Small Causes Court, and having once tasted the pleasures of well doing, he never turned back; and from that period until his death, the flow of his bounty was unprecedented, and unceasing. The fame of his strange munificence was borne to the English throne, and in 1842 the honor of Knighthood was conferred upon him, and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejebhoy became a source of serious and affectionate interest in England.

In the same year, the friends of Sir Jamsetjee resolved to make a formal recognition of his merits, by bestowing on him a testimonial, and a subscription of Rs. 15,000 was accordingly raised, to be disposed of as he should think most fitting. The elite of the European and native communities, from the Governor and Members of Council down, accordingly assembled at Mazagon Castle, one of the mansions of Sir Jamsetjee, on the 15th of June 1842. It was intimated that the sum subscribed for as a testimonial, was to be sunk as a fund, the interest of which was to be expended on the translation of the most popular and improving works, from European or Persian writers into Goozeratee, the chief language of the Parsees. An address to this effect, noticing the numberless claims of Sir Jamsetjee to the homage of his countrymen, having been read, the worthy Knight acknowledged in fitting terms the compliment that had been paid him, and intimated that to the £15,000, subscribed as a testimonial he had determined to add three lakhs of rupees, the interest of which was to be expended in the procural of translations, for the extension of knowledge, and promotion of intellectual culture amongst the Parsees.

On the 15th December 1843, the Governor of Bombay, Sir George Arthur, invited a select party to Government House, to be present on the occasion of his presenting Sir Jamsetjee with a gold medal set in diamonds, a gift from Her Majesty. In referring to the subject, Sir George stated that he had enquired into the amount of *Sir Jamsetjee's past benefactions*, and found them to have amounted within twenty years to more than £90,000; while the amount of his private charities, could not be learned, but were understood to form a very considerable proportion to his gifts to public institutions, which could not be concealed.

Sir Jamsetjee's contribution to the foundation of the "Sir Jamsetjee Hospital" was £17,000 and at that very time we find his attention occupied by two other princely works of public utility; the construction of the Velard and Bridge connecting Bombay with Salsette, and the embankment for securing a supply of water to the Parsee quarters of the city, and the Cantonments, at Poona. The former of these works was constructed at a cost of £17,000 and was gracefully presented to the community, in the name of Lady Jamsetjee. The first bund across the Mouta Moola at Poona was completed in the year 1845, but the river came down a fortnight earlier than was usual, and before the cement was hardened to withstand the shock; and the whole gave way. The second bund was not completed until the year 1847, when the river once more burst through the barrier, and the work had to be recommenced a second time; to be finally and successfully completed in the year 1850, at a cost of nearly two lakhs of rupees.

The largest of Sir Jamsetjee's donations is the endowment of the Parsee Benevolent Institution, for the education and maintenance of poor Parsee children in Bombay, with the sum of between four and five lakhs of rupees. Within the last few years too, he has established a School of Design in the island, in connection with the Elphinstone College, and endowed it with the sum of £10,000. But we should only weary the reader by enumerating the charities of this *great man*, in further detail. Subscribed to the publication of the list, Sir Jamsetjee endowed the hospital at Nowsaree with 75,000 Rs., and the last of his public donations was the subscription of 1,000 Rs. at the beginning of the present year to the contemplated Museum. He has left none equal to himself behind, than may put on mourning for the greatest of her sons. But let none be discouraged from following him, with however unequal steps.

TANTIA TOPEE.

The following particulars of the capture of Tantia Topee have been stated in the *Delhi Gazette*:—

"Maun Sing surrendered to Major Meade at Maheudra, after much anxious delay, on the 2nd instant. About midnight on the 3rd he sent word that Agret Sing with some other rebels were in the Parone jungles ten miles off and might be surprised. Major Meade at once started with a detachment to effect this, but it turned out that the party was 16 miles distant, and the detachment did not reach their neighbourhood till the sun was up. The upshot was that they escaped, leaving their clothes, pugrees, &c., on the ground, and Maun Sing would not speak out about Tantia Topee or make replies, till the afternoon of the 7th, when after a long and after much discussion agreed to make the attempt to seize Tantia Topee and, at his request, a small party of Native Infantry was placed under his orders and sent quietly to Parone that evening, Maun Sing having previously gone there himself in the afternoon. These men were placed in ambush by his people, and about 2 A.M., he ferried them himself to the spot where Tantia Topee was sleeping with two Pundits. Maun Sing seized his arms and Tantia Topee was at once secured. The pundits escaped. He had got 25 miles off on his way to join the Rao, when Maun Sing's men deceived him, and induced him to return, but he would have been quite out of reach in two hours more.—*Bombay Times*, April 20.

Tantia had his charge read to him on Wednesday and Thursday, to which he made a statement which was afterwards prepared and read to him by a moonshee, he listening attentively, now and then correcting the moonshee. He afterwards signed this later document in good English writing. "*Tantia Topee.*" He disclaims all participation in the massacre at Cawnpore, or in the killing of Europeans, except in fair fight; and he also absolves from the same imputation the Nana Saheb, who, Tantia says, was at one time made a prisoner of by his own men, because he would not proceed with them to Delhi. Tantia attributes the massacre and subsequent mutilation to the unrestrained, infuriated soldiery. He states that he himself put provisions, &c., on board the boats at Cawnpore, and that no orders were given to commit the atrocities that ultimately took place. Tantia says he was fourth in command at Cawnpore; and was afterwards in command at Culpee, where he was four months. At the battle of the Jumna he had the greatest rebel army which had been under his command—22,000 men, with 130 pieces of artillery, but afterwards at Koonch it had dwindled down to 8,000. When the Gwalior Contingent came down on Agra on the 10th October, Tantia commanded, and had then 5,000 with him. He says, he would have given Grathead more to do, had he not been deceived by the appearance of the red-jackets of the 3rd Bengal Europeans, and the noise they made, thinking the reinforcement was greater than it really was. Sir Hugh Rose, in his Gwalior Despatches, gives Tantia Topee credit for the skilful disposition of his troops at Koonch, and the battle of the Betwa made the rebels so quickly fly from Gwalior. The last affair which Tantia states he was engaged in was at Dowsa, in January last, when Brigadier Showers came on the rebels by surprise one morning just before daylight Tantia was at some distance in rear when Showers made the attack; but ultimately in this affair he had a splendid charger shot under him. The rebels were then completely disorganised, disputes were high among their chiefs and guards were bolting with the scanty ways and means, which were now beginning to be more difficult to get hold of than they had hitherto been. Since then Tantia Topee has been a wanderer and vagabond, and betrayer Maun Sing assisted Meade in capturing him.

Tantia was under trial by a Court Martial nearly the whole of Friday, at Captain Field's bungalow. When the officer told him the previous day to prepare for his trial, Tantia said that he knew for fighting against the British Government his punishment would be death; he wanted no counsel and he therefore wished to be despatched (holding up his manacles) from his misery, either from a gun or by the noose, as quickly as possible He did not wish to see his family; but the only thing he asked the Government was, that they would not punish his family for transactions in which they had no concern.

Tantia Topee is a native of Poona, which he left thirty years ago; and it is stated he was a Government pensioner, having been at one time in the Company's military service. Latterly he was in the service of the Nana at Bithour, as a keranie. He is 49 years of age stands about 5 feet 6 in stout and well made looks a pretty large head of grey hair, which he wears long; his beard bountifully with strong grey hair, with beard, moustache, and whiskers to match. His cheek bones are slightly elevated; and his black eye, under sharply-arched eye-brows, is clear and piercing. Altogether his features are intelligent and expressive, denoting decision, energy, and ability. Tantia is a Brahmin, and the Brahminical cord is always very religiously placed over the ear when he goes out of his tent to prepare his meals, &c. He performs his ablutions, goes through his genuflexions, and prepares and devours his *khanna* once a day with all the strictness and religious ceremonies of his caste, having members of the Brahmin caste there to attend him.

I have new given you all I can at present glean concerning the celebrated rebel chief, Tantia Topee, whose military skill and ability were worthy of better troops in a better cause. I suppose his charge, proceedings at his trial, and statement, will ultimately be given to the public for their information.

TANTIA TOPEE'S EXECUTION

was announced as about to take place as I was writing (4 P.M.), so I proceeded to where the scaffold was erected. The ground was kept by some men of the 24th and 9th N. I., and some of Meade's Horse. Tantia was brought from his tent in the Fort by an escort of the 3rd Bengal *Europeans*; and then a considerable square was formed, with the gallows in the centre. The companies of the 24th and 9th N. I. formed one side; the men of the 14th Dragoons and 17th Lancers, who had come into the station that morning and the previous day, were drawn up on another side; the detachment of 3rd Bengal and Meade's Horse in considerable strength formed the two remaining sides. A considerable number of natives were scattered all over the plain, and any little elevation commanding a view of the scaffold was thickly studded with white-clad spectators. Tantia had expressed some anxiety to know his fate, and to have it expeditiously executed.

"On the brink of the grave he did not wish to keep lowering.
Nor his thread too long to spin o'er again."

Consequently at 12 (noon) it was intimated to him that he was to be executed that evening. He again feelingly expressed a wish that, as they were about to take his life, the Government would see to his baba in Gwalior. Major Meade read the charge, that he, being a resident of Bithoor, in British territory, was guilty of rebellion in waging war against the British Government. The finding of the Court was guilty; and the sentence that he be hanged by the neck until he was dead. The *mistree* then knocked off the leg-irons, he mounted the ricketty ladder with as much firmness as handcuffs would allow him, was then pinioned and his legs tied, he remarking that there was no necessity for these operations, and he then deliberately put his head into the noose, which being drawn tight by the executioner the fatal bolt was drawn. He struggled very slightly, and the mehters were called to drag him straight. A serjeant of the 3rd Bengals acted as hangman. Thus finished the career of the rebel chief Tantia Topee, with all the dire solemnities of British military routine. When the suspended body became motionless the troops were all marched off, and the body remained hanging for the remainder of the evening. After the troops left, a great scramble was made by officers and others to get a lock of his hair, &c.—*Bombay Gazette*, April 25.

Opium as a source of Indian Revenue.—A return to the House of Lords, just published, informs the public that in the year ended 30th April 1857, the article, Opium, yielded a gross revenue of £6,003,102 and a net revenue of £3,801,151.

BRITISH CONSULAR ESTABLISHMENT IN JAPAN.

Yedo.

Consul General.....Rutherford Alcock, Esq.
Vice-Consul.....Capt. Howard Vyse.
Interpreter.....Mr. Eusden.
Assistant.....Mr. Gower.
Student Interpreter..Mr. Lachland Fletcher.
Do. ..Mr. John Macdonald.

Nagasaki.

Consul.....Mr. Geo. S. Morrison, (not arrived.)
Interpreter.....Mr. Myburgh.
Assistant.....Mr. Adolphus A. Annesley.

Hakodadi.

Consul.....Mr. C. P. Hodgson.
Interpreter.....Mr. Cowan.
Assistant.....Mr. Boyle, (not arrived.)

SHANGHAE LIBRARY.

List of Books received this Mail.

222—Encyclopædia Britannica, vol. XVII.
231—Maurice (Revd. F. D.) The Epistles of St. John.
307—Meredith (Owen) The Wanderer.
060—Guizot (F.) Memoirs of my own Time—2nd vol.
705—Walpole (Horace) The Last Journals of; Ed. by Doctor Doran—2 vols.
706—Broughton (Lord) Italy 1816 to 1854—2 vols.
707—Buckingham (Duke of) Memoirs of the Court of George IV.—2 vols.
708—Russell (Lord John) Life of Charles James Fox—1st vol.
1234—Vecillot (E.) La Cochin-chine et le Tonquin.
1847—The Romance and its Hero, by the Author of "Magdalen Stafford"—2 vols.
1848—Adam Bede, by George Eliot—3 vols.
2328—Rarey on Horse Taming.
2329—Behind the Scenes in Paris—2 vols.
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Shanghae, 5th May, 1859.

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NOTICE TO MARINERS.

To the Editor of the Hongkong Register.

U. S. Ship *Germantown*,
Hongkong, 20th *April*, 1859.

Sir,—I have the pleasure to furnish you with an extract of the report of Mr. Beardsley, master of this ship, descriptive of the Coral Reef, upon which the U. S. ship *Germantown* struck, on the 23rd of March last, while beating along the South-east side of the Islands, known under the general name of the Loochoo group.

The Reef is not down upon any chart that I know of, nor can I find any reference to it, in the very imperfect surveys or descriptions of these islands.

I am satisfied that many of these landings exist, which demand the utmost caution, when approaching or passing between any of these islands, excepting as far North as Van Dieman's Strait. I found also that many of these Islands are incorrectly laid down, on all the charts hitherto published.

Extract.

"From the shoalest spot found, viz: one fathom, the S.E. end of Kikai-Sima bore per compass E.N.E. distant 5¾ miles—the S.W. point N. by E. ½ E. distant 10 miles, the highest terrace on the Island N.E. ¼ E. distant 6 or 7 miles—the northern point of the large island of Oho Sima N.N.W. ¼ W. distant about 16 miles. The reef extends in a N.N.E. and S.S.W. direction, about one mile in length and half-a-mile wide. Two miles directly north of the centre of the reef, was found another shoal spot, with apparently a clear passage between it and the main reef.

"Off the S.W. and S.E. points of the Island, reefs were seen from aloft, extending out from one to two miles.

"The tides here set very strong; ebb from E.N.E. to N.E., and flood W. to W.N.W. The strength of the tide was about two miles per hour, with an undertow of at less double that velocity, as observed while at anchor. At 11 miles from the land, anchored in 25 fathoms water, bottom coral and shell. The S.E. point of the island bearing per compass S.E. by E. ½ E., and the S.W. point N. ½ E. soundings taken at about ⅔ ebb. From observations taken at the anchorage, I place the reef in Latitude 28.16 N. Long. 129.58 E. Variation 2. westerly."—Yours &c.,

Rich. L. Page,
Commander.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Showing the highest and lowest degrees of temperature in the month of *June*, 1858, from observations taken by a self registering Thermometer in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the *Maximum* by day, and the *Minimum* at night; and the number of rainy days during the same period, —also the average of the same for 7 years.

June 1858.—10 rainy days.

	Max.	*Min.*		*Max.*	*Min.*
1	72	59	16	82	66
2	78	62	17	81	67
3	76	68	18	78	67
4	76	67	19	84	69
5	75	67	20	84	68
6	75	67	21	87	70
7	75	65	22	84	70
8	77	62	23	84	72
9	80	63	24	87	72
10	82	65	25	86	74
11	80	66	26	84	73
12	77	65	27	83	75
13	77	67	28	87	74
14	77	67	29	85	75
15	77	65	30	82	73

Average of 7 years { Thermo. *Max.* 80, *Min.* 69.
Rainy days 14.14

To be continued monthly.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flags & Rig.	Tons.	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
May 20	Zephyr	B. schr	148	Roper	Nagasaki	May 15		Dent and Co
.. 20	Cambalu	B ship	499	Frazer	do	.. 14	Sundries	Dent and Co
.. 20	Wodan	Da. sh.	235	Mathiessen	Formosa	.. 8	Sugar	Harkort and Co
.. 20	Duck	B. schr	146	Prowse	Hongkong	.. 6	Sugar,&c.	Reiss and Co
.. 20	Wanderer	A. schr		King	(*)			Augustine Heard & Co
.. 21	Lady Raglan	B. ship	729	Worden	Singapore		Sundries	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 21	Eweretta	B. bark	464	Montgomerie	Hongkong	Apr 25	do	Wetmore, Williams & Co
.. 22	Egmont	B. ship	762	Gibson	Nagasaki	May 16	do	W. R. Adamson and Co
.. 22	Vindex	B. schr	129	Fitteil				Dent and Co
.. 22	Eliza Mary	B. schr	126	Pine	Nagasaki	May 15	Sundries	Lindsay and Co
.. 23	Sampson	H.M str		Hand	Hongkong	.. 17		
.. 23	Dona Anita	B. bark	456	Burdett	Swatow	.. 13	Sugar	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 23	Quatre Bras	Da. bk	281	Sundix	Nagasaki	.. 16	Coals	Dimier, Brothers and Co
.. 23	Sultan	A. ship	1184	Berry	Philadelphia		General	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 24	Minna	A. schr	299	Smith	Nagasaki	May 20	Sundries	Captain
.. 24	Giovannina	Sar. bg	240	Aneto	Hongkong	.. 10	Coals	Dent and Co
.. 24	Postlion	Da. bk	329	van der Poll	Nagasaki	.. 16	do	Dimier, Brothers and Co
.. 25	Edith Rose	A. ship	386		New York		General	Russell and Co
.. 26	Dove	[H M	c.-boat	Bullock	Hongkong	.. —		
.. 26	Mary & Louisa	A. bark	497	Jones	Japan	.. —	Sundries	Russell and Co
.. 26	Yang-tsze	A. str	700	Dearborn	Hongkong	.. 21	Op., &c.	Dent and Co
.. 26	Fury	H.M str						
.. 26	Lord Clarendon	B. brig	273	Prance	Nagasaki	May 20	Sundries	Harkort and Co
.. 27	Toeywan	B. str.			Hongkong	.. 18		chartered by U. S. Govt
.. 27	Formosa	B. str.	750	Browne	Hongkong†	.. 23		E. Warden, P. & O. Agent
.. 27	Glengariff	B. bark	404	Webster	do	.. —		Slumssen and Co
.. 27	Powhattan	U.s. str.		Pearson	do	.. 18		

(*) Returned from the *Vancouver*. † With Mails.

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flags & Rig.	Tons.	Captain.	Destination	Cargo.	Despatched by
May 20	Minnihaha	B. ship	785	Brown	Manila	Ballast	Dent and Co
.. 20	Chrysolite	B. ship	471	McClelland	Fuchau	do	Jas: Bowman and Co
.. 21	Menelus	B. ship	507	Williamson	Swatow	Sundries	Shaw, Bland and Co
.. 22	Mathilde	Da. sch.	123	Clausen	Sydney	Tea	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 23	Clara	B bark	401	Sheen	Amoy	Sun., &c.	A. Howard
.. 26	Zephyr	B. schr.	118	Roper		Ballast	Dent and Co
.. 26	Queen of the North	B. ship	524	Rapson		do	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 27	Shanghai	B. str.	760	Gribble	Hongkong*	Silk & Sn.	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent
.. 27	Eastern Star	A. ship	1017	Jones	Amoy	Ballast	Wm. Hargreaves

* With Mails.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flags & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Black River Packet	July 21	B. bark	264	Dick	A. R. Tilby		
Bomarsund	Apr 3	B. bark	597	Thomson	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Bride of the Seas	Apr 22	B. ship	516	Donald	Russell and Co		
Cambalu	May 20	B. ship	499	Frazer	Dent and Co		
Castillian	May 11	B. ship	1064	Harrington	Dent and Co		
Cicilie	Apr 23	Da. bk	340	Schmidt	Wm. Pustau and Co	Amoy	cld 23d
Collingwood	Apr 23	B. brig	270	Spence	Dent and Co	Hongkong	cld 27th
David Brown	May 3	A. ship	1715	Behm	Russell and Co		
Dennis Hill	May 17	B. bark	348	Aikin	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Dona Anita	May 23	B. bark	456	Burdett	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Duck	May 20	B. schr	146	Prowse	Reiss and Co		
Edith Rose	May 25	A. ship	380		Russell and Co		
Egmont	May 22	B. ship	767	Gibson	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Elliza Mary	May 23	B. schr	126	Pine	Lindsay and Co		
Elizabeth Ann	May 17	B. ship	562	Parsons	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Elizabeth & Ann	May 18	B. bark	355	Blanch	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Eughentes	Jan 18	B. bark	456	McKellar	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Eweretta	Mar 21	B. bark	464	Montgomerie	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Formosa	May 27	B. str.	751	Browne	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent		
Gertrude	May 3	Fr. sh	463	Le Balle	Vaucher, Frères		
Giovannina	May 24	Sar. bg	240	Aneto	Dent and Co		
Ghazra	Aug 16	B. bark	360	Bayley			
Glengariff	May 27	B. bark	404	Webster	Slemssen and Co		
Greyhound	Apr 17	Chil. sh.	491	Ahlmann	Siemssen and Co		
Henry Ellis	May 11	B. ship	412	Baillie	David Sassoon Sons and Co	Japan	Early
John Jay	Mar 2	A. ship	494	Hungerford	Isaac M. Bull and Co	New York	Imdt.
Juno	May 7	Hn. bk	262	Tell	Harkort and Co	Fuchau	cld 21st
Kate Kearney	May 7	B. bark	413	Gill	Lindsay and Co	Amoy	
Lady Raglan	May 21	B. ship	729	Worden	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Lord Clarendon	May 26	B. brig	273	Prance	Harkort and Co		
Louisa	Apr 28	Sch.	93	Russell	Dent and Co		
Lucky Star	May 3	A. bark	523	Preston	Augustine Heard and Co	Amoy	Early
Marie	May 19	Fr. bk	282	Thin	Vaucher, Frères		
Mary	May 5	Bre. bk	367	Frese	Order	Fuchau	cld 25d
Mary & Louisa	May 26	A. bark	497	Jones	Russell and Co		
Minden	Aug 23	B. brig	218				
Mephisto	May 18	Da. bg	181	Anderson	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str	136	Macdonald	Captain		
Minna	May 24	A. schr	299	Smith	Captain		
Neville	May 3	B. ship	713	Kerr	Reiss & Co		
New Era	Feb 27	B. ship	725	Troup	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	cld 27th
Nicoline	May 17	Hn. bk	462	Vallesen	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	
Orestes	May 4	Bre. bk	317	Gunther	Wm. Pustau and Co	Ningpo	cld 23d
Otto	May 3	Da. bk	280	Ahlmann	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong & W'poo	Imdt.
Potesta	May 16	Hn. bk	216	Angelbeck	Siemssen and Co		
Postilion	May 24	Du. bt.	329	van der Poll	Dimier, Brothers and Co		
Princess Charlotte	May 16	Du. bg	266	Hille	Dimier, Brothers and Co		
Quatre Bras	May 23	Du. bk	284	Sundix	Dimier, Brothers and Co	Japan	
Rival	Oct 26	B. str	322	Kern	Rénié, Schmidt & Co		
Salacia	May 8	B. bark	449	Locke	Lindsay and Co	London	Early
Sea Nymph	May 4	B. bark	463	Morwick	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Spirit of the Deep	May 12	B. ship	629	Hewitt	W. R. Adamson and Co	Fuchau	cld 24th
Spirit of Trade	May 19	B. bark	378	McCulloch	Turner and Co		
Sultan	May 23	A. ship	1184	Berry	Augustine Heard and Co		
Sydney	May 17	B. bark	345	Grant	Knoop and Co		
Syrlon	May 18	B. bark	228	Hodgeton	A. R. Tilby		
Vindex	May 22	B. schr	129	Fitteil	Dent and Co		
Wanderer	May 21	A. schr	175	King	Augustine Heard and Co		
Welcome	May 7	B. bark	587	Schwalky	Bower, Hanbury and Co	Amoy	
Windward	May 19	A. ship	812	Smith	Russell and Co	New York	
Wodan	May 24	Da. sh	235	Mathiessen	Harkort and Co		
Woodville	May 4	B. bark	361	Brown	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	Early
Yang-tsze	May 26	A. str	700	Dearborn	Dent and Co	Hongkong	30th inst

63 *Merchant Vsls.*

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Cormorant	H M dispt.-boat	6	..	91	A. Wodehouse	200
Cruiser	H M sc-at sloop	17	..	165	John Bythesea	60
Dove (96)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	Lieut B G Bullock	60
Forester (87)	H M gun-boat	3	..	43	Lieut A J Innes	60
Fury	H M p-whl st sl	6	..	..		515
Hardy (320)	H M gun-boat	3	..	38	Lieut Geo D Broad	60
Highflyer	H M sc-at corvt	21	..	240	Capt C F A Shadwell, C B	250
Lee (82)	H M gun-boat	3	..	60	Lieut W H Jones	80
Nimrod	H M dispt.-boat	6	..	..	Lieut R J Wynniatt	180
Opossum (87)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	Lieut C J Balfour	60
Plover (36)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	Lieut W H Rason	60
Sampson	H M p-wl st fri	6	..	200	Geo S Hand	467
Starling (93)	H M gun-boat	3	..	42	Lieut J W Whitbied	60
Mississippi	U s steam frigate	13	..	300	W C Nicholson	..
Powhattan	U s steam-frigate	..	..	..	Commodore J. Tattnell / Geo. F Pearson	..
Toeywan (B. str.)	chd. by U s govt	..	..	..		

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Abdul Medjid, 12th Feby.; Stornoway, 16th March; and Chieftain, 31st do.

Liverpool—East Field, 18th Dec., (passed Anjer, May 1); Koh-i-noor, 2d Jany., (passed Anjer, April 16); Hersillis, 6th Feby.; Georgiana, 12th do.; and Falcon, 19th March.

Cardiff—Reubens, 1st Feby.; and Galilee, 3d do.

Deal—Earl of Southesk, 27th Feby.; Challenger, 4th March; and Cholee, 10th April.

Greenock—Wild Flower, 15th Jan.; and Ballarat, 24th March.

Shields—Cleveland, 12th March: *St. Vincent*—White Cloud, str., 26th March.

Sunderland—Shan-tung, 26th Sept., (passed Anjer, March 13th); Chrysely, 18th March.

New York—Currituck (passed Anjer, March 27).

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June.	TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND. *Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*	TO THE UNITED STATES. *Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*
1847-48			11,372,141	19,117	226,036	1,514,131	1,740,787	
1848-49			12,310,305	15,915	616,237	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
1849-50			13,867,497	13,162	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
1850-51			21,687,816	15,325	3,751,899	7,316,611	11,068,510	250
1851-52			31,225,000	20,337	3,600,000	11,400,000	18,000,000	298
1852-53			38,664,100	21,802	2,221,700	10,263,000	12,300,300	351
1853-54			29,856,388	55,185	3,118,200	13,581,200	16,702,100	1,074
1854-55	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965	1,154,573	22,584,308	23,738,881	
1855-56	21,668,430	8,542,424	33,211,854	36,275	289,412	20,650,537	20,939,949	1,143
1856-57	10,687,684	10,794,187	21,101,571	40,523	381,353	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637
1857-58	22,415,292	7,212,618	29,627,910	65,710	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from* 1st *July*, 1857, *to* 30th *June*, 1858.

Destination.	Black Tea Lbs.	Green Tea Lbs.	Tea. Total Lbs.	Silk Total Bales
To United States	313,303	17,628,806	17,941,109	1,608
Great Britain, *direct and Coastwise*	23,042,968	7,188,875	30,231,843	63,653*
Australia			852,393	
Coastwise	443,144	733,397	1,176,511	
Continent			497,969	98
North American Colonies	43,014	309,122	352,136	
San Francisco	83,684	42,975	126,659	
Manila	64,247	72,775	137,022	
Total	23,993,360	25,972,950	51,317,172	67,391

* Includes 6,678 bales Thrown, 361 Coarse, and 566 Waste.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, *From* 1st *July*, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
Aug 7	Mirage	716	London	453,904	256,811	710,715	579
Sept 6	Stornoway	527	..do	137,776	111,691	249,377	3,437
.. 18	Challenger	698	..do	221,600	218,800	440,400	3,129
.. 22	Jubilee	764	..do	37,333	728,536	765,869	2,329
Nov 7	Joseph Fletcher	672	..do	203,200	340,500	543,700	2,311
.. 14	Assyrian	555	..do	288,119	332,933	621,052	1,207
.. 25	Wellington	402	..do	61,337	253,932	315,309	1,171
.. 27	Strathnaver	456	..do	429,255		429,255	1,251
28	Lord of the Isles	691	..do	225 691	281,772	607,463	1,451
Dec 9	Amicus	511	..do	216,333	282,764	498,597	1,793
.. 12	Akbar	738	..do	675,200	201,700	879,900	643
.. 15	John Masterman	608	..do	433,393	262,037	715,630	703
.. 23	Scutari	513	..do	367,090	224,894	591,984	879
an 12	Spirit of the North	671	..do	237,000	276,800	513,800	1,612
J., 20	Idas	706	..do	569,693	281,798	851,491	321
.. 30	Zealandia	1031	..do	849,700	227,800	1,077,500	1,558
Feb 2	Portena	1209	..do	149,653	197,151	347,804	464
.. 28	Taymouth Castle	682	..do	771,177	72,919	844,096	56
.. 28	Westburn	593	..do	332,036	309,736	641,772	315
Mar 3	Caractacus	510	..do	214,152	383,723	597,875	536
.. 24	Sir W. F. Williams	662	..do	676,551	309,133	985,684	693
.. 27	Polly	388	Liverpool	362,996	76,066	439,062	1,000
Apr 6	Berwick Walls	621	London	509,807	199,429	709,236	551
.. 10	Earl of Windsor	759	..do	520,480	285,595	806,075	481
.. 19	Heroes of Alma	557	..do	297,766	283,823	581,591	625

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES, *From* 1st *July*, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	*Raw Silk.* Peculs	*Other Silk*	*Silk Piece Goods* Pieces
Oct 2	Fairy	629	New York		573,110	573,110	137:16		10,400
.. 9	Quick-step	523	..do		706,803	706,803	19:20		
.. 13	Hotspur	862	..do		831,290	831,290	222:19		12,370
.. 13	Pamparo	1375	..do		1,265,234	1,265,234	196:89		2,775
.. 23	N. B. Palmer	1299	..do		1,277,100	1,277,100	25:02		10,300
.. 31	Mandarin	776	..do		718,461	718,461			
Nov 7	Eureka	1041	..do		1,034,328	1,034,328	36:09		
.. 8	Kate Hastings	448	..do		390,442	390,442			
.. 8	Sancho Panza	875	..do		861,300	861,300	39:95		4,600
.. 21	Ino	893	..do		639,238	639,238	40:91		
Dec 6	Oscar	648	..do	1,525	826,031	827,556	126:30		
.. 17	Sneedfish	1031	..do		820,555	820,555	20:10		4,350
.. 19	Canvas Back	731	..do		750,380	750,380			
.. 20	Isaac Jeanes	817	..do		943,123	943,123	31:77		
Jan 21	Nabob	1245	..do		791,400	791,400	171:52		10,425
.. 27	Henry Harbeck	741	..do		739,993	739,993	23:15		
.. 29	Beaver	727	..do	25,100	536,391	561,791	53:60		
Feb 3	Joshua Bates	629	..do	16,750	607,527	624,214	33:56		3,402
Mar 6	Malay	808	..do	30,000	811,131	841,131	134:63		3,125
.. 26	Rom'ee of the Seas	1751	..do	1,117	652,329	653,446	124:10		1,225
.. 26	Indiaman	1164	..do *		296,323	296,323			
.. 31	Snow Squall	712	..do		597,810	597,810			
Apr 27	Triton	1012	..do	812,100	679,272	812,143	7:97		
May 4	Ecrin	844	..do	154,100	674,300	828,700	320:00		6,350
.. 4	Arthur	554	Boston	114,197	238,252	352,479			650

* *Via* Hongkong.

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, *From* 1st *July*, 1858, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
Jan 14	Gauntlet	693	Montreal	57,687	453,513	510,600

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct)*. *From* 1st *July*, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
Jan 9	Typhoon	220	Melbourne			167,336
Feb 5	Betty	260	Sydney			294,669
May 13	Ino	240	Auckland	55,653		95,489
.. 22	Mathilde	123	Sydney			

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE, *From* 1st *July*, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Silk *Total Bales*
July 15	Formosa, str.	750	Hongkong	1,276
Aug 2	Aden, str.	812	do	2,031
.. 15	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do	800
.. 15	Chusan, str.	700	do	2,699
Sept 7	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do	72
.. 4	Formosa, str.	750	do	2,720
.. 19	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do	26
.. 21	Nerna, str.	970	do	3,023
.. 21	Hellespont, str.	330	do	17
.. 29	Formosa, str.	750	do	1,282
Oct 4	Lanrick	283	do	1,829
.. 5	Aden, str.	812	do	20
.. 5	Mary F. Sinde	700	do	10
.. 19	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do	2,268
.. 23	Formosa, str.	750	do	18
.. 29	Elizabeth	446	do *via* Amoy	1,904
.. 30	Hellespont, str.	330	do	24
Nov 7	Aden, str.	812	do	3,018
.. 17	Christian	176	do	
.. 22	Formosa, str.	750	do	330
.. 28	Hellespont, str.	330	do	3,247
.. 28	Lanrick	283	do	74
Dec 4	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do *via* Fuchau	2,470
.. 7	Aden, str.	812	do	311
.. 22	Hellespont, str.	330	do	2,933
.. 23	Formosa, str.	750	do	2,502
Jan 7	Aden, str.	812	do	2,051
.. 25	Formosa, str.	750	do	869
Feb 7	Aden, str.	812	do	2,270
.. 20	Formosa, str.	750	do	1,031
Mar 6	Aden, str.	812	do	3,626
.. 23	Formosa, str.	750	do	1,947
Apr 5	Rajah, str.	337	do	2,148
.. 16	Formosa, str.	750	do	53
.. 17	Italian, str.	557	do	2,190
.. 27	Shanghai, str.	760	do	2,318
May 15	Formosa, str.	750	do	13
.. 17	Hellespont, str.	330	do *via* Fuchau	1,356
.. 27	Shanghai, str.	760	do	

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